

The Hartford Herald 31.50 the year

U. S. REFUSES GENOA PARLEY BID; NOTE CALLS

Meeting "Political;" Hope For
"Sound" Talk Later; Europe
Is Disappointed.

Washington, March 8.—The American Government today declined the invitation to participate in the international economic and financial conference at Genoa next month on the ground that the conference is not primarily an economic one, "but is rather a conference of a political character in which the Government of the United States could not helpfully participate."

The refusal to enter the conference was contained in a note from Secretary Charles Evans Hughes to Ambassador Roland Ricci of Italy, who had presented the invitation in behalf of his Government, which, in turn, was acting for the Allied Ambassadors. Signor Ricci immediately communicated the text of the note to his Government.

Popular Views Called Bar
The note stated that while the American people were desirous of assisting suitably in the recovery of the economic life of Europe the United States Government could not be unmindful of the "clear conviction" of the people "that they should not unnecessarily become involved in European political questions."

The conviction also was expressed that all considerations of economic revival would be futile without the establishment in Russia of the essential basis of production outlined in the public declaration of the American Government March 23, 1921, and urged that "adequate action" to that end be taken on the part of "those chiefly responsible for Russia's present economic disorder."

Hopes for Eventual Talk Basis
In that connection it also was pointed out in the note that the American Government believed nothing should be done looking to the obtaining of economic advantages in Russia which "would impair the just opportunities of others," and warning was issued that "fair and equal economic opportunity" in Russia was expected by the United States in the interest of Russia, itself, as well as of all the Powers.

In conclusion the note expressed hope that progress would be made in preparing the way for "the eventual discussion and settlement of the fundamental economic and financial questions relating to European recuperation which press for solution."

THE DAILY CHRISTIAN IAN ADVOCATE

The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, will meet in quadrennial session in Hot Springs, Ark., commencing Wednesday, May 3. This will be the nineteenth session of that great body since the organization of the Church, South, in 1844. It will be composed of about four hundred delegates, and for the first time women delegates will take part in its deliberations. Since the last General Conference in Atlanta, Ga., in 1918, four bishops have died, and the number to be elected and the choice for the men to fill that high office will be determined by this General Conference. There will be many questions of vital interest brought before the Conference, and that readers may get at first hand the proceedings of the General Conference, the Publishing Agents, Smith & Lamar, will print at Hot Springs, Ark., a daily edition of the Christian Advocate containing verbatim reports of the debates, reports of committees, and other matters brought before the Conference. Those who desire to keep informed as to its proceedings should subscribe for the Daily Christian Advocate, the price of which will be \$1.25 for the session. Send that amount with an order for the Daily Advocate to Smith & Lamar, Nashville, Tenn., as the mailing list, which is now open, will be made up there to within a few days of the Conference. Dr. Charles D. Bulla, who edited the paper in Oklahoma City, Okla., in 1914, and in Atlanta, Ga., in 1918, will again be the Editor. He will have his former able associate in the preceding Conferences, Mr. J. P. Cherry, to assist him, and will have the very best stenographers to report the proceedings. The meeting promises to be a most interesting one, and not only Methodist people, but the public in general will be interested in the deliberations.

Adv.
11-1t

666 is a prescription for Colds, Fever and LaGrippe. It's the most speedy remedy we know. 49-154

Circuit Judge George S. Wilson Goes "Partner" With Young Defendant.

Circuit Judge George S. Wilson has entered a new field of justice. He recently had brought up before him Ollie Witham. Charged with theft of some bicycles, and Ollie appeared in a good way to serious trouble. Ollie's father is palsied and wholly unable to earn a living and the lad arraigned for trouble appealed to the judge, who, too, has some young sons. This was told to the Witham boy and the judge asked him how he would like to go partners with him.

This angle of a trying situation seemed to strike home to young Witham, and he agreed to meet the jurist on his terms. A bargain was struck and Judge Wilson hopes to start a bright young chap, as he expressed it, on the upward, rather than the downward, path of life.

Judge Wilson's proposition to Ollie Witham was a broad one. He spoke to the boy as only a father could, and it was apparent he had won the heart of the youngster. Ollie has five sisters and brothers, all younger than he. They have no one to support them, other than their mother, who has a big job on her hands, at that.

"Now Ollie," Judge Wilson addressed him. "I've got a great deal of faith in a boy. I've got four boys that I believe in. You are just like my boys. You are a strong, handsome, intelligent boy. You've got a good face on you. Now let's you and I work this situation out. I want you to make a man out of yourself, and you

help me to keep my faith in boys.

"Now, I want your word of honor that you will go out of this court house and go to work to help support those younger brothers and sisters. I want you to keep your word, Ollie. I'm not going to exact a bond from you, because if your word is not good, I would not have bond. A good man's word is worth all of the bonds in the world."

"Ollie," said the judge, "on you depends whether I will keep my faith in boys. You come to me every week and tell me how you are getting along. If you make good, it means that my faith in boys will not be shaken, and the next boy that comes up here before me will get the same show you are getting now. But if you fail me, Ollie, I can't believe what the boys who come after you tell me. I won't know whether they are deserving to be tried out."

The lad was visibly impressed with the talk of Judge Wilson. He put up his hand, and said: "Judge, I'm going to take you up, I'll make good and help my mother in her support of the children. You won't have to send an officer after me again. I'm through with doing wrong. I'm your partner."

Judge Wilson stated, after the boy had gone out, he believed he would do as he said. He said he couldn't bring himself to send to the penitentiary a young fellow who had every appearance of making a good citizen.—Owensboro Messenger.

CAN'T FORGET HIM

Woodrow Wilson Still Means Much
to Entire Nation

One of the permanent possessions of a human heart is the memory of its great enthusiasms. You may have come to disdain and even despise them, but they are never uprooted. Then you reached your highest—and you know it.

When a noble ideal kindles such enthusiasms, that ideal becomes one of those things that without warning, at rare intervals, flare up. And you sit in the light of the flare and ponder. Why did it fall? Not because it was not beautiful—right—desirable. Was it because you were not fit for beauty, righteousness, desirability?

People are like men. They may lay aside their great hopes, but to the end there are hours when they sit with them and ponder.

Perhaps that is the explanation of the persistent, mysterious, unconscious way in which men today draw together around Woodrow Wilson. It requires explanation. Why, in Washington for months now, has the sightseeing wagon followed his car? Why do the chattering tourists inside grow silent as they pass it? They don't peer. They lift their hats and sigh, and it sometimes takes minutes and striking sights to break the mood of the fleeting glimpse of that drawn, long white face has stirred.

Why is it that on Sundays and holidays men and women and children—most of them busy through the week—walk to his house and stand there in groups, speak together in hushed tones as if something solemn and ennobling moved in them? Curiosity? Men chatter and gibe and jestle in curiosity. These people are silent, gentle, and orderly. You will see them before the theatre on nights when it is known that Mr. Wilson is within, quietly waiting for him to come out. There will be fifty, a hundred, even sometimes a thousand.

They cheer him as he passes, and there are often chokes in the cheers, and always tenderness. Why do they do it? Nothing more instinctive, more unplanned, goes on in Washington. Let it be known that he is in his seat in a theatre, and the whole house will rise in homage. Let his face be thrown on the screen, and it will draw a greeting that the face of no other living American receives. And that it not true in Washington alone.

Why should the vast throng that packed Pennsylvania avenue from end to end on Armistice day have stood reverently, with heads bared in silence as the bier of the Unknown Soldier passed, attended by all the official greatness of the moment—the president, his cabinet, the supreme court, the house, the senate, the diplomatic corps, Pershing. For why should this great crowd have watched in silence until, quite unexpectedly, a carriage

far down the line came to view? Why should this crowd, unconscious of what it was doing, have broken into a low cry of sympathy and grief: "There's Wilson!" The cry flew down the avenue.

They saw him as the man who had called into the service the boy they honored, who had put the wonderful light in his eye, that light of which a great French surgeon said: "The American soldier is different from all others. I don't know what it is, whether it is God, the Monroe doctrine, or President Wilson; but he has something in his eye." Yes, Wilson's place was by the dead soldier, and the people knew it, and told him so by their unconscious outburst.

Woodrow Wilson means something to the people of the United States; something profound, something they can not forget. People think of him now as the man who was behind the inspiration of their greatest moments; who stirred them to a fresh understanding of the meaning of words that had become mere pater on many tongues—"democracy," "union." He made them realities, personal, deep—showed them as the reason of all that is good in our present, all that is hopeful in our future, the working basis on which men may strive to liberty of soul and peaceful achievement. He made them literally things to die for, lifting all of our plain, humble thousands who never knew applause or wealth or the honor of office into the ranks of those who are willing to die for an ideal—the highest plane that humans reach.

People are thinking, also, of his work in that after-war period when the hate, revenge, and bitterness that war has closed have none of the restraints that war compels, and we must, by reason and good will and patience, restore our controls—that terrible period we speak of as reconstruction. There too he kindled enthusiasms. "Now," he said, "let us do what men have long dreamed—give to each people its chance, cut down the foolish barriers of trade, limit our armaments, enter into a union of all nations pledged to co-operation and peace."

And so they seek him. He means something to them; they don't quite know what. He is a living link with their noblest phase. Those who destroyed that phase are giving them nothing in its place. What does it all mean? And so they follow his carriage, gather before his house, stand in rain and snow and cold before the theatre to get even the most fleeting glimpse, something that will bid them live again as they did in those great moments.

The peoples of the earth rallied to his plan, pledged themselves. And then the loosed passions began their war on him. Those who wanted peace and believed it easy; those who hated peace and believed it impossible; those who envied his place, differed with his judgments, faltered in his favor—these and many more



A Waterloo Boy Does Your Work the Way You Want it Done

The Waterloo Boy gives you service that pays most—the service you want. It does your work the way you want it done.

Its twin-cylinder engine gives you 12 H. P. at the drawbar, and 25 H. P. on the belt. It burns kerosene, and by means of a patented manifold converts every drop of this low-priced fuel into rugged, positive power.

A pump, fan and radiator cooling system holds the engine at the proper temperature for correct lubrication, and maintains enough heat to insure complete combustion. The radiator holds thirteen gallons. You don't have to stop in the field every few hours of a hot day and fill it. That's real service.

Accessibility and simplicity of construction make the Waterloo Boy a real farmer's tractor. Two-cylinder design permits large, rugged parts, also fewer parts. Fewer parts make it easy to understand. It's no trick to care for a Waterloo Boy.

A drawbar shift lever, which enables you to shift the hitch either to the right or left of center, is a great convenience when plowing on hillsides or in finishing lands. Your plows take full cut at all times.

The Waterloo Boy is especially strong and rugged in its construction. It stands up under the most difficult and trying conditions of your farm work. Its various parts are designed to meet every possible strain.

The Waterloo Boy Engine runs without vibration. Its well-balanced weight provides proper traction in soft ground. Hyatt Roller Bearings conserve power by reducing friction.

You have to see the Waterloo Boy to fully appreciate it. Come in and we will show you and tell you why the Waterloo Boy is the right tractor for your farm.

Fordsville Planing Mill Company

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Fordsville, Kentucky

THE TRADE-MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

joined in an attack such as few men have ever faced in the history of this nation. He fought to a finish, that he might secure the pledge of the nations to the ideal of world co-operation.

He won—won with the peoples of the world, if not with all of their governments. They look to him as the man who drove that ideal so deep into the soul of the nations that no man or men can ever destroy it. It has become an asset of tortured humanity, a possible way out of slaughter and hate. Through all the future, men will be building upon it, adapting, expanding, as men have built on Washington's work, on Lincoln's work, knowing that their efforts rest on something essentially sound and secure.

They are simple people, remember, those thousands whose hearts he has enkindled. They are the people who do the work of the world and their minds are easily bewildered. "He has deceived you," they were told. He has given you dreams. Dreams are not for men. You live by realities, not ideals. Out with him! Down with him! As a great nation, you have strength, you have gold. Keep them. Stand alone. Do not forget that you do not live by ideals."

And the people withdrew—bewildered. But the shouting over, they remembered their long days of exaltation, of sacrifice, of freedom and boldness, of worthwhileness. Was it only a deception? Was all they had felt a mere magic of words on their untrained minds, the stir of a fleeting passion in their lives? Was there no sense, no reality, in it all?

That is what thousands upon thousands have been asking in these past days. And slowly they are turning to him who led them. His suffering face and palsied side are a symbol of their crippled hopes. "How is it with him," they ask, "a living sacrifice to that faith and that vision? Does he still believe? Has he lost faith as well as strength?"

FOR SALE

We offer fancy clean whippoorwill peas, put up in 2½ bu. tight jute bags at \$2.35 per bu. F. O. B. Ripley, Tenn. Enclose check with order.

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Ripley, Tenn.

BILL RELIEVING WOMEN OF POLL TAX, SIGNED

Frankfort, Ky., March 4.—Governor Morrow has signed the bill of Representative Lee Clark, of Calloway County, which relieves women from paying poll tax.

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STOCKS AND BONDS
LIBERTY BONDS.
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My yards are full of the best I ever had in size, color and laying propensities.

Some extra fine cockerels and pullets at a real bargain if taken at once. Selected eggs \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15. Prices on large quantities for incubators on application. JNO. B. WILSON, Hartford, Ky.

Thousands of acres of swamp land are being reclaimed this year, in Florida, and tractors are being largely purchased for this work in the southern part of the state.

ELKAY'S

Straw Hat Dye

will make a marvelous
change in an

Old Straw Hat.

"It doesn't look like
the same old hat."

Sixteen Popular Colors.

Fix the old hat now ready for Spring and save the cost of a new one. Elkay's Straw Hat Dye is sold only at

JAMES H. WILLIAMS,

The Rexall Store

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HARTFORD HERALD, ONLY \$1.50 THE YEAR

BONUS BILL IS BEFORE THE HOUSE; DRAFT,

Carrying Bank Loan Provision, Agreed on By Committee; Vote Awaits Fordney.

Washington, March 7.—The compromise soldiers' bonus bill, carrying a bank loan provision in place of the cash installment-payment plan originally proposed and once approved by the House, finally was agreed today by Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. It was introduced later in the House by Chairman J. W. Fordney, who announced that it would not be called up until Monday, if then.

Passage of the bill was predicted by Mr. Fordney. His opinion appeared to be shared by members of the House generally, some of whom said that on the final vote party lines would disappear.

Four Options Provided

Adjusted service certificate, combining a loan and insurance plan. Vocational training. Farm and home aid. Land settlement.

The ultimate cost of the bonus to the Government, it was said, would depend on the number of men selecting each of the options. It was estimated that the immediate cash payment to those entitled to not more than \$50 each would be around \$16,000,000.

The final cost might range all the way from \$1,000,000,000 to \$4,500,000,000 the maximum figure being predicated on all of the veterans selecting certificates and holding them until maturity or until their death.

The adjusted service certificates would be dated October 1, 1922; would mature in twenty years, or at the death of the veteran, and in either case would have a face value equal to the sum of (1) the adjusted service credit of the veteran increased by 25 per cent plus (2) interest thereon for twenty years at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent compounded annually. The total amount would be approximately equal to 3015 times the adjusted service credit of the veteran.

Basis of Credits

This credit would be figured on the basis of \$1.25 for each day of overseas service and \$1 for each day of home service, but in no event could the credit exceed \$500 in the case of a veteran who performed no overseas service and \$625 in the case of a veteran who served overseas.

Prior to September 30, 1925, any national bank or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any State, Territory, possession of the District of Columbia would be authorized to lend to a veteran on the certificate any amount not in excess of 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest at 4 1/2 per cent from October 1, 1922.

The loan would have to mature not later than September 30, 1925, and the rate of interest charged by the bank could not exceed by more than 2 per cent a year, the rate charged at the date of the loan for the discount of ninety-day commercial paper by the Federal Reserve Bank of the Federal Reserve District in which is located the bank making the advance to the veteran.

If a veteran defaulted in the payment of principal and interest to the bank for six months after maturity of the loan, the bank would be required to present the veteran's note and certificate to the Treasury not earlier than May 30, 1925, and not later than October 15, 1925, and the Government would cash the certificate.

United States Would Pay Bank

The bank would be paid the principal and interest up to the date of payment by the Government, and the veteran, if living, or, if dead, his beneficiary or his estate would be paid the difference between the amount paid the bank and 80 per cent of the loan value of the certificate at the time of its receipt by the Treasury.

After September 30, 1925, the Government would make loans directly to veterans on the certificates. From that date to October 1, 1928, the maximum value of the loan would be 85 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service credit of the veteran, plus interest from October 1, 1922, at 4 1/2 per cent, compounded annually.

If the loan were made after October 1, 1928, the loan value would be 70 per cent of the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent and interest thereon from October 1, 1922, to the date of the loan, at 4 1/2 per cent compounded annually.

Advances by the Government could be repaid on an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual installments sufficient to cover (1) interest on the unpaid principal at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent and (2) such amount of the principal as would extinguish the debt within an agreed period not exceeding the life of the certificate.

Default Means Forfeiture

Should a veteran default in any

payment for a period of one year, the certificate would be declared forfeited. Had he borrowed an amount less than the maximum authorized by the bill, he would be paid 80 per cent of the difference between that maximum and the amount actually borrowed.

In case of the death of the veteran before the loan was paid, his beneficiary or his estate would be paid the face value of the certificate less the amount due on the loan.

Application for Government loans might be made at a postoffice of first, second or third class, but loans would have to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It would be provided that no certificate issued or right conferred under the adjusted service certificate title could, except for the purpose of obtaining a loan from an authorized bank or from the Government be negotiable or assignable or serve as security for a loan.

Any negotiation, assignment or loan made in violation of any provision of this section shall be held void," says the bill.

If the veteran should die after making application for any one of the optional plans or for the cash and before the coming into force of the bill October 1, 1922, the Government would pay to his estate the amount of the adjusted service credit.

\$1.75 While In Training

Veterans electing to take the vocational training aid option would be paid \$1.75 for each day of attendance on or after January 1, 1923, on a course of vocational training previously approved by the director of the Veterans Bureau. The total payment under this plan, however, could not exceed 140 per cent of the amount of the adjusted service credit.

Under the farm home aid section, veterans would be paid in a lump sum or installments, an amount equal to the adjusted service credit increased by 40 per cent upon satisfactory assurance that the money would be used in purchasing or making payments on a home or farm or improving a home or farm.

This section of the bill is unchanged as is that providing for land settlement. Under the land settlement title there would be created a "national veterans' settlement board" which would establish veteran settlement projects for the reclamation and settlement of lands by means of irrigation, drainage or other method of development or improvement.

Establishment of the projects would be carried out in co-operation with the States and veterans would be given preference in employment on such work.

Provides Farm Units

In each project the board would establish farm units large enough for the support of a family and farm workers' units sufficient for part-time cultivation by a farm worker's family.

Each veteran employed on a project would be allowed to select and would be allotted a farm unit on which he could construct a dwelling and other improvements.

From the price of the land so allotted would be deducted the amount of the veteran's adjusted service credit. The remainder would be paid on an amortization plan with a fixed number of installments to cover the amount due, plus interest at 5 per cent over a period of twenty-five years or less.

The settlement board would consist of the Secretary of the Interior and four other members appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The four members would receive salaries of \$7,500 each and one would be appointed for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years.

Subsequent appointments would be made for five years. In the original bill this provision required that at least three of the appointed members be veterans, but that section was stricken out.

Those Entitled to Bonus

Those entitled to a bonus would, under the terms of the bill, include "any individual, a member of the military or naval forces of the United States at any time after April 5, 1917, and before November 12, 1918; but does not include (1) any individual at any time during such period or thereafter separated from such forces under other than honorable conditions; (2) any conscientious objector who performed no military duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform, or (3) any alien at any time during such period or thereafter discharged from the military or naval forces on account of his alienage."

The term overseas service, the bill sets forth, "means service on shore in Europe or Asia, exclusive of China, Japan and the Philippine Islands; and service afloat, not on receiving ships, including in either case the period from the date of embarkation for such service to the date of disembarkation on return from such service, both dates inclusive." Home

service is defined to mean all service not overseas service.

The bill also would provide that in computing adjusted service credit no allowance would be made "to any commissioned officer above the grade of Captain in the army or marine corps, Lieutenant in the navy, First Lieutenant of Engineers in the coast guard, or past Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health Service, or having the pay and allowances, if not the rank of any officer superior rank to any of such grade—in each case for the period of services as such."

"Any individual holding a permanent or provisional commission or permanent or acting warrant in any branch of the military or naval forces, or (while holding such commission or warrant) serving under a temporary commission in a higher grade—in each case for the period of service under such commission or warrant or in such higher grade after the accrual of the right to pay thereunder. This subdivision shall not apply to any noncommissioned officer."

In computing the adjusted service credit allowance would be made for time served from April 5, 1917, to July 1, 1919, less sixty days, this deduction being made on account of the \$60 bonus paid at the time of discharge from the service.

In the case of members of the National Guard or of the National Guard Reserve called into service by the proclamation of the President dated July 3, 1917, the time of service between the date of call into service as specified by the proclamation and August 5, 1917, both dates inclusive, would be deemed to be active service in the military or naval forces.

Under a general penalty provision of the measure any person who knowingly made "any false statement of a material fact in any application certificate or document" made under the various titles of the bill or of any regulation made under any such title would be liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

THAT BAD BACK

W. H. Gillespie, blacksmith, Union St., says: "I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills because they have never failed to help me. At different times I was troubled with sharp pains in my back and my kidneys acted too freely. I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills from a friend and bought a box at the Ohio County Drug Co. I have used Doan's occasionally when troubled with my back and kidneys and this excellent remedy has never failed to help me. I am glad to praise a reliable medicine like Doan's Kidney Pills." (Statement given November 16, 1916.)

in the small of the back—sharp, stabbing twinges when stooping or lifting—distressing urinary disorders? For bad back and weakened kidneys Hartford residents recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read this Hartford statement.

Do you have a dull, steady ache On January 25, 1921, Mr. Gillespie said: "I haven't had to use Doan's Kidney Pills since I last endorsed them. I consider I am cured of the trouble and give Doan's the credit."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Gillespie had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. —(Advertisement.)

The First cost is practically the last

Sedan \$1,440, Coupe \$1,280, Touring Car \$880, Roadster \$850, Panel Business Car \$980, Screen Business Car \$880. "F. O. B. Factory."

J. F. Casebier & Son
Beaver Dam, Ky.

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS

STATE SENATE O. K.'S NEW TAX PLAN

Frankfort, Ky., March 7.—The Thompson tax bill, with amendments, passed the State Senate this afternoon by a vote of 21 to 16.

The bill as amended would provide for the following classification of property for taxation for State purposes:

Farm lands—35 cents.
Mineral rights and mineral leases—40 cents.
Town lots—30 cents.
Agricultural products—40 cents.
Miscellaneous tangible personal property—40 cents.
Intangible personal property—30 cents.

Money in banks—10 cents.
Principal Amendments

The principal amendments were: Increase of the proposed levy on farm lands for State purposes, from 30 to 35 cents.

Omission of the third paragraph in section 4:

"Livestock and intangible personal property, including money in hand, notes, bonds, shares of stock in corporations, accounts and other credits, whether secured by mortgage, pledge or otherwise, or unsecured, shall be subject to taxation by the county in which same has a taxing status, provided, however, the rate levied by said county shall not exceed 30 cents on each \$100 of the assessed value of such property."

WARD OFF DANGEROUS "COLD"

Much Sickness May Be Prevented by Adoption of a Few Preventive Measures.

A few precautions will decrease the liability of catching cold from exposure to the rains of winter—as well as its snows. Some of the simplest preventatives are those that nature herself furnishes. None needs to catch a cold when wet if he or she will walk or run home briskly. Wet clothing draws the heat from the body and lowers the temperature below normal. This is dangerous. But if the heat of the body is maintained by exercise, little or no harm results from the wet clothing. If obtainable, two or three lumps of sugar should be eaten. This helps the heart's action and supplies considerable heat to the body.

Many deride the popular belief that it is impossible to catch cold from a wetting with sea water, but the statement holds much truth. The salt retards evaporation, and thus chilling of the body is delayed. Obviously, that is an advantage. Further, the salt acts as a stimulant, and assists the circulation of the blood. That is another advantage. Thus, unless in unusual circumstances, there is much less chance of a cold resulting from an immersion in the sea than in fresh water.

Those who feel much depressed in wet weather should form the habit of increasing their rate of breathing. The depression is due to the increase of vapor in the air, and the consequent proportionate decrease of oxygen. Quicker breathing, as is obvious, pumps more oxygen into the system, and the depression departs.

GOOD MILCH COWS

When in need of a good, first class cow, write W. M. KIRBY, P. O. Box 23, Bowling Green, Ky. 7-12t

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Its immense popularity is due not only to the fact that every line in it is written for Southern farm families by men and women who know and appreciate Southern conditions, but to the practically unlimited personal service which is given to subscribers without charge.

Every year we answer thousands of questions on hundreds of different subjects—all without charge. When you become a subscriber this invaluable personal service is yours. That is one reason why we have

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Very truly yours,

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AGENTS WANTED—Samples Free See ad. D. W. STONE MED. C., 7-3t Marion, Ky

ASH TIMBER WANTED Will pay good price for White Ash all sizes, delivered at Dundee an Hartford, for baseball bats. Write me

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President and Editor

LYMAN G. BARRETT,
Sec'y-Treas., and Managing Editor

Entered according to law at the
Postoffice, Hartford, Ky., as mail
matter of the second class.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

ONE YEAR\$1.50
SIX MONTHS80
THREE MONTHS45
SINGLE COPY05
Subscriptions requiring paper to
be sent beyond the third Postal
Zone will not be accepted for less
than One Year at \$1.75.

ADVERTISING RATES

Local Advertising, 10c per line for
the first insertion and 8c per line
for each insertion thereafter.

Rates for Display Advertising made
known on application.
All political advertising, cash in ad-
vance.

Cards of Thanks, Resolutions of
Respect, Obituaries and Obituary
Poetry, 1 cent per word. Headlines
and signatures 6 cents each.

Notices of Church Services Free

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Farmers Mutual73
CumberlandLong Distance

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1922

The President seems to have taken
a leaf from the book of a certain
Congressman who used to represent
a Missouri District in years gone by.
Whenever any man became annoy-
ing with his opposition to the Con-
gressman, this Member got the fel-
low a job—a job good enough to
put him out of the fight. He didn't
believe in rewarding his friends so
much as in pensioning his enemies.
President Harding has so maneuvered
as to secure the consent of Sena-
tor Kenyon to accept the United
States Judgeship out in Iowa which
removes one of the leaders of the
Farm Bloc in the Senate. It will be
interesting to watch the melting
away of that same Farm Bloc under
the seductive influence of life-long
appointments. Most men are so un-
certain as to their political future
that they are easily caught by the
life-tenure feature of the job. Ken-
yon will secure the place long held
by Judge Walter I. Smith. Smith
was a conspicuous and growing fig-
ure in Congress when he was given
the Judgeship; he has hardly been
heard of since. So it will be with
Kenyon; after a few months he will
have to fall from a tenth-story win-
dow or take the Presidency of a base
ball league to get his name in the
papers, but he will have a life-time
job. Another good man gone wrong,
but it gives the Democrats and Pro-
gressive Republicans a chance to get
together and select his successor.
Amalgamation is the only logical
thing for those two bodies of voters
seeking the same end—the defeat of
the reactionary element now in the
Republican saddle.

There will always be a discussion
of the wisdom of enacting so-called
"blue Sunday laws," but there can
be little difference of opinion as to
the importance of putting a ban on
the sale of blue-sky securities, or at
least make it easier for the would-be
investor to know what he is getting.

The head of the building and loan
associations of Ohio estimates that
the farmers alone of that state have
invested many millions of dollars
within the last year in offerings
which are either practically or en-
tirely worthless. This has been
done in spite of the fact that regis-
tration of stock salesmen is required.
Other states could probably show
a record in keeping with their popu-
lation, for it is not likely that gull-
ible persons are confined to a single
state, but may be found almost any-
where, ready to become interested in
any proposition that promises them
large returns for the dollars they
are asked to invest.

Agitation has been started for the
enactment of a blue-sky law that
would apply to all states, thereby
giving protection against the inter-
state use of the mails, telephones
and telegraphs in the solicitation of
business that did not have reason-
ably substantial backing.

"In this country," the Corn Ex-
change Bank of Philadelphia says
"we need a single and simple law
adopted by all the states, a law re-
quiring adequate information in con-
nection with security offerings;
something similar to the British
companies' act. Beyond this legis-
lation should not go."

There are many legitimate con-
cerns which should not be hampered
by any legislation which may be en-
acted to protect investors from the
fraudulent ones. There should be
laws which will give protection to
the unwary person from blue-sky
operators, and the simpler such

regulation can be made the more
effective it will be.

Perhaps few people know that
the recent appropriation by Congress
of twenty million dollars for the re-
lief of a certain section of Russia,
set a precedent, for charity of
this kind in the past has been by
private subscription. In 1845 the
country was so moved by the dis-
tress of Ireland, where the potato
crop had failed under the burden of
furnishing the principal support for
the eight millions of people in the
island at that time, that millions
were raised by private subscription,
but even then the Congress was not
asked to make an appropriation. In
more recent years there have been
appeals for the relief of famine and
other forms of suffering in China,
India, &c., but in these cases also the
response was by private subscription.
The recent Russian relief act was the
first case in which the Federal
legislative bodies had taken an
official part in the extension of
charity in another country. In the
case of Russia there was plenty of
food in the country, but Com-
munism does not run true to its
name, and the parts of Russia where
food was abundant would not furn-
ish it to the famine region without a
price, and the price could not be
raised by the sufferers. The spirit of
altruism dictating the Congres-
sional action is commendable, but the
wisdom of the method is debatable.
It is, mayhap, another step towards
a paralyzing paternalism which takes
all initiative and obligation from
the individual. And it arouses an-
other thought. Have we done our
full duty to our suffering neighbor?
The saintly Nazarene's mandate was
for service "unto the uttermost parts
of the earth," but He first pointed
out the duty which lay nearest, the
charity which begins at home, "in
Jerusalem and in all Judea and in
Samaria."

METHODIST SERVICES

According to an agreement be-
tween the pastors of the Baptist
and Methodist churches and J. H.
Williams, of the Christian church,
and on the suggestion of Rev.
Walker, it was decided that the
regular Sunday morning service at
all churches in town should be held
during a revival at any of the
churches the same as at any other
time. Therefore there will be ser-
vice at the Methodist church next
Sunday at 11 a. m., but there will
be no evening service.

T. T. FRAZIER, Pastor.

SHOULD EAT MORE CABBAGE

Diet Experts of Cornell's College of
Agriculture Recommend It as
Article of Agriculture.

Experts at Cornell's college of ag-
riculture at Ithaca, N. Y., urge a wider
use of cabbage, asserting that this
succulent vegetable should be more
generally included in the diet. It is
rich in iron and other mineral salts
and contains a small amount of
growth-promoting substance. Cabbage
is eaten much more by the Spanish,
French and Italian races than by
Americans, largely because Americans
do not know how to cook it, it is con-
tended.

"Cabbage," says a statement from
the college of agriculture "plunged in
to boiling salted water, and cooked
uncovered for 20 minutes, no longer,
will be a delicate light green color,
tender and easily digested. Long cook-
ing, in a tightly-covered kettle, pro-
duces a dark, brownish mess in which
chemical changes have taken place
that make it almost indigestible."

"Food specialists at Cornell suggest
boiled cabbage served with lamb, mutton
or beef, escalloped cabbage with
cheese sauce, fried cabbage with
minced onion, cabbage cooked in milk
and water, or baked with hamburger
or frankfurters, lady cabbage, sweet
or sour cabbage, or filled cabbages.
Recipes for these dishes are found in
most cook books."

"For salads, cabbage gives an al-
most endless variety; with apple and
onion, or with onion, celery or car-
away seed, with green peppers, to-
matos, carrots, salmon, shrimp, or
even pineapple shredded cabbage
makes an excellent combination. In
general, cabbage salads are best served
with a boiled dressing."

English Food Importations.

A large part of the north of Eng-
land is a busy hive of industry, con-
taining such manufacturing centers as
Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Brad-
ford, Manchester, and many other
places where large populations are
concentrated. The north country calls
for great importations of food stuffs,
the bulk of which comes from this side
of the Atlantic and is landed at Liver-
pool or carried on to Manchester by
the ship canal. One of these imports
is flour, of which in 1919 there were
landed at Liverpool 669,000 sacks, and
at Manchester 419,000 sacks, making
a total of 1,088,000 sacks. The flour
is contained in bags of 140 pounds
weight each, and two bags make what
is known as a sack, which is, there-
fore, equal to 280 pounds. The im-
ports at Liverpool and Manchester
were, therefore, equal to 304,640,000
pounds.

THE UNUSUAL MAID

By AGNES G. BROGAN

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

He was a very rich old man. Old,
before his time, with the business of
making dollars and keeping them.
Sometimes I think that the "keeping"
was his more anxious labor. And I,
the elderly housekeeper who had been
long in James Ivor's service, used to
sigh over his loneliness and the lack
of pleasure that gold brought him.
In his pretentious mansion were cost-
ly furnishings and priceless tapestries,
the latter alone could arouse his in-
terest. And of all the house servants
who catered to his comfort, Kall, the
butler, and I, the housekeeper, were
the only ones known to him.

The new maid was one that I,
with all my experience, could not un-
derstand. She was unusual.

"Why does he set up himself as
emperor?" she asked one day when
Kall had flown to the blue room in
answer to Mr. Ivor's summons, the
"throne room," the girl flippantly
called it. She had appeared at the
house in response to our newspaper
"Help Wanted" advertisement, re-
questing the vacated place of second
maid and receiving it.

"Why should you desire to wait
upon Mr. Ivor at the table?" I asked
her impatiently, "or take his mail up
to him? Kall and his secretary at-
tend to these matters."

Then one day the girl was taken
ill. I was for sending "Fran," as she
called herself to the hospital; but our
physician, whom I conscientiously
sent for, smiled and said that Fran
would get along very nicely in the
house and advised that I had better
let her talk the matter over with Mr.
Ivor.

Perhaps it was a "state of mind"
which made Fran merely smile as
Kall or I ordered her about and which
made her insist to see our employ-
er. Several times I had been obliged
to take the mail from her hands as
she was trickily hastening with it up
the stair. She may be an anarchist,
I reflected, one of those terrible peo-
ple who are rebellious against men
of great wealth. So to settle all
quickly I took it upon myself to dis-
charge Fran, and she refused to go.
Openly, and still smiling, refused.

I had no recourse but to see Mr.
Ivor. "This is a new departure of
yours," he said, testily, "troubling me
with your servant problems. If this
maid is ill send her to a hospital. If
she is unsatisfactory, discharge her."

"I have tried both measures," I an-
swered him, "and she refuses to leave
the house."

For the first time he turned an in-
terested glance toward me.

"What did Doctor Struthers advise?"
he asked.

"That she talk the matter over with
you," I replied, perplexedly.

Mr. Ivor stared. Then before either
of us could speak the unusual maid
came into the throne room—the blue
room, I mean. "She appeared not
abashed by her own boldness nor dis-
mayed by Mr. Ivor's cold dignity."

"How do you do?" she greeted my
white-haired employer. "I am so glad
to see you at last. I have been second
maid in your household for weeks."

"Which does not," answered Mr.
Ivor, "concern me at all. I learn,
however, that you have been ill and—"
"I am better," she brightly inter-
rupted.

She was examining a tapestry on the
wall. All eagerly she turned back to
the frowning owner.

"Why," she exclaimed, "the tapestry
is a genuine—"

The name she gave it escaped me,
but immediately Mr. Ivor was at her
side, eager as she, in pointing out the
beauties of that tapestry hobby of his.
Then all at once he stopped and fired
a question at her: "How are you so
well informed regarding tapestries?"
he asked her, and "who are you, any-
way?"

Fran laughed. She has a pretty note
of laughter.

"That is the very question I wished
you to ask," she triumphed, "and you
will be surprised at my answer. You
had best be seated. You look frail—
closeted too much in your tapestried
room. You must spend more time
hereafter out in your beautiful gar-
dens. You need the fresh air and sun-
shine, which may not be bought. I
am Allan's wife," announced the girl,
"your son Allan's wife. You have
been lonely without him. I know, as
lonely as I should have been if I had
mistakenly refused a love that was
mine, because I happened to have no
wealth or know it's ways. What is
wealth after all but love. The love
of a son for his father, of a woman
for her own. When you disowned Allan
because of his loyalty to me, when you
refused to give either of us wel-
come to your home, or heart, I deter-
mined to force my way. And it was
for your sake as well as for ours. So,
I answered your advertisement, and as
housemaid I found my way into your
home. Now," cried the girl, her blue
eyes wet with sudden tears, "now that
I have come this far, can you keep
your heart closed against me?"

They had forgotten that I was
there sitting back respectfully. And
I saw that for all my years of ser-
vice I had not known the man before
me as this girl had learned to know
him in an instant. But that may have
been because she read with her heart,
while I had been but reading with my
eyes. James Ivor reached out his
arm.

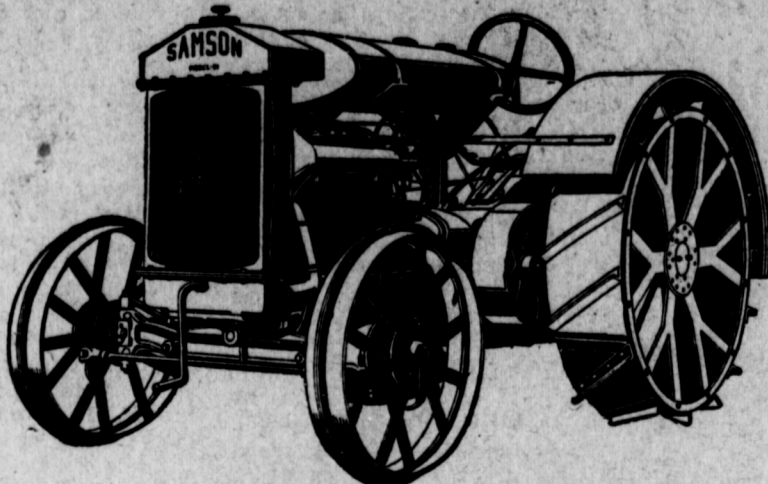
"Daughter," he said, "come in!"

Greatest Tractor Value Ever Offered You

FAMOUS
SAMSON
MODEL "M"
TRACTOR

Now \$445

F. O. B. Factory



Pulley and Brake, Governor, Platform and Fenders \$110

Power: Pulls two 14-inch plows in hard plowing and three under favorable conditions. The Samson is noted for the way it hugs the ground and pulls—hour after hour, day after day—unfailing and reliable.

Belt Work: For small thresher, silo filler, feed grinder, baler, etc. Do your own belt work at home—and save money. Large, wide belt pulley with proper speed for belt operations.

Design: Latest, up-to-the-minute design, 4-cylinder motor with high tension ignition system, high in power, low in upkeep. Force feed lubrication, positive uphill or down. Water circulation by pump—no over-heating troubles. Simple, accurate governor—a great advantage in any kind of tractor work. All working parts enclosed, yet easily accessible. Transmission running in oil.

Operation: Simple, positive and easy control. The Model "M" is designed with the operator's comfort and safety in mind.

Durability: Note the Model "M's" ruggedness, its sturdiness, its strength and lasting qualities. Every part built for real service.

Such Quality at Such Prices Has Never Before Been Known.

ACTON BROS., DEALERS Hartford, Kentucky

The Samson Tractor Co. is a Division of General Motors Corporation.

OHIO COUNTY
DIRECTORY

OFFICIAL

CIRCUIT COURT

Convenes first Monday in March,
May and July; third Monday in
September and fourth Monday in
November.

Each term continues 12 juridical
days.

Judge—George S. Wilson, Owens-
boro.

Com'th. Attorney—Glover H. Cary,
Calhoun.

Clerk—Frank Black.

Master Commissioner—B. H. Ellis.

Trustee Jury Fund—L. B. Tichenor.

COUNTY COURT

Convenes first Monday in each
month.

Judge—R. R. Wedding.

County Atty.—Otto C. Martin.

Clerk—Guy Ranney.

Sheriff—G. A. Ralph; Deputies:
Mack Cook, Iris Render, George
P. Jones.

Jailer—Nathaniel Hudson.

QUARTERLY COURT

Judge—R. R. Wedding.

Convenes first Monday in each
month.

FISCAL COURT

Convenes Tuesday after first Mon-
day in January; first Tuesday in
April and October, the County
Judge presiding.

1st. District—J. P. McCoy, Hart-
ford.

2nd. District—W. C. Knott, Center-
town.

3rd. District—Q. B. Brown, Sim-
mons.

4th. District—J. R. Murphy, Fords-
ville.

5th. District—Sam H. Holbrook,
Hartford, R. F. D. No. 4.

6th. District—Mack Martin, Nar-
rows, R. F. D. No. 2.

7th. District—J. Walter Taylor, Bea-
ver Dam, R. F. D. No. 3.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Superintendent—Mrs. I. S. Mason
Convenes first Monday in every
month.—Mrs. I. S. Mason, S. S. O. C.,
and ex-official Secretary-Treasurer.

R. A. Owen, Chairman, Hartford, R.
F. D. No. 6.

W. R. Carson, Vice Chairman, Hart-
ford, R. F. D. No. 3.

Nat Lindley, Centertown, R. F. D.
No. 1.

Otis Stevens, Beaver Dam.

Claud Renfrow, Dundee.

Examinations

For Common School Diplomas—

Fourth Friday and Saturday in
January, and Second Friday and Sat-
urday in May. Held in Fordsville,
Beaver Dam and Hartford.

For Teachers' Certificate—Third

Friday and Saturday in May, June
and September. Except notice is
given to the contrary the latter ex-
aminations are held in Hartford.

BOARD OF DRAINAGE
COMMISSIONERS

S. T. Barnett, Hartford, President;

V. C. Hocker, Beaver Dam, R. F. D.
No. 2, and J. A. Bellamy, Whites-
ville, R. F. D. No. 2.

OTHER OFFICERS

Tax Commissioner—R. F. Keown,
Fordsville.

Treasurer—C. O. Hunter.

Surveyor—C. S. Moxley, Fordsville.

Representative—Ira Jones, White
Run.

HARTFORD

Mayor—W. C. Blankenship.

Police Judge—J. D. Holbrook.

Council—Jno. B. Wilson, S. O.
Keown, A. E. Pate, W. S. Tinsley, W.
J. Bean and L. S. Igleheart.

Clerk—L. H. Bishop.

Treasurer—Miss Margaret Marks.

Marshal—D. S. Bennett.

SHADE TREES

FRUIT TREES

ORNAMENTAL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS

HEDGE PLANTS

BEDDING PLANTS

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND SEEDS

PLANTS—FLOWERS—BULBS

Everything in Flowers From Seeds
to Trees

TAPSCOTT, FLORIST

OWENSBORO, KY.

Write for Catalogue

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Ohio Circuit Court.

C. M. Crowe, Adm'r., of H. H. Buck-
ley, Deceased, Plff.

vs. Notice of Sale

Nannie Buckley Dooley, et al., Deft.

By virtue of a judgment and or-
der of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court
in the above styled case, rendered
at the regular March Term, 1922,
for the purpose of dividing the pro-
ceeds among the parties in interest,
as set out in said judgment, after
paying all debts and the costs here-
in, including a reasonable attorney's
fee, I will offer for sale by public
auction at the court house door in
Hartford, Ky., on Monday, the 3rd.
day of April, 1922, being county
court day, about one o'clock, p. m.,
upon a credit of six and twelve
months, the following described
property, to-wit:

"A certain tract or parcel of land
in Ohio County, Kentucky, and situat-
ed on the waters of Rough Creek,
bounded as follows:

Beginning at a beech in Sanford
Tichenor's Northwest corner; thence
South 86 East 83 rods to a stone in
Sanford Tichenor's line; thence
North 2 1/2 East 35 rods and 10 links
to a stone; thence North 46 1/2 East
20 rods to a stone, Render Bros.
Corner; thence with their line North
87 1/2 West 92 poles to the public
road; thence South with said road
to the beginning, containing 23 ac-
res, more or less. The coal under
the above described land is reserv-
ed."

The purchaser will be required to
execute bond with approved security
immediately after sale.

This 13th. day of March, 1922,

B. H. ELLIS,

Master Commissioner.

Ohio Circuit Court.

J. S. GLENN and C. M. CROWE,
Attorneys.

666 is a prescription for Colds, Fe-
ver and LaGrippe. It's the most
speedy remedy we know. 49-154

Dr. J. S. BEAN

CHIROPRACTOR

Mental, Nervous and all Chronic
Diseases a specialty.

Hours by appointment.

Horse Branch, Ky.



Spring Millinery—

Our early Spring Millinery is now on display. Your early demands can be supplied at once. Our trimmer is here ready to look after your interests. The styles are beautiful and the prices much lower. Call and see them.

New Blouses, New Coats, and Coatsuits—

These new things will add to your spring appearance. Blouses in all the leading styles and new fabrics. Coats in Polo Cloth, Tweeds, etc. Coatsuits in Tweeds, Poplins, Serges, Tricotine, etc. Call and see them. Our styles, fabrics and prices will convince you that they are real values

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Mr. J. L. Smith, of Olaton was a welcome visitor at this office Friday.

Marcus Rhea, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gillespie, is ill of measles.

Mrs. Joe Henry and children, of this city, are recovering from a siege of measles.

Mr. Tony Johnson, who has been quite ill of flu and measles, is convalescent.

Mr. Rufus Bradshaw is confined to his room with a rather severe case of stomach trouble.

Mr. J. F. Hicks and family moved Wednesday to their farm in the Washington neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie McKinley, of Belle's Run, are the parents of a baby boy, born Tuesday, March 7th.

Mr. Ross Taylor, was in Hopkinsville last week to be examined by the U. S. Board of Army Surgeons.

Mrs. Fred Miller and daughter, Miss Emma Miller, of Rockport, spent the week-end in Whitesville, Ky.

Mr. G. W. Bennett returned to his home at Beda, Wednesday, after an extended visit with relatives at Prentiss.

Mrs. Luther Render, of Beaver Dam, was the guest of her niece, Mrs. Ellis Foster, and Mr. Foster, last week.

Mrs. Leslie Stewart, of Central Grove, was the recent guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Howard, of this city.

Barred Plymouth Rock. Full stock. Eggs 75c per setting of 15, at farm. MRS. O. C. HOCKER, R. 1, Hartford, Ky.

Little Miss Leona Rea Leach, city, was the recent week-end guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Finis Leach, at Beaver Dam.

Mrs. O. T. Burns has gone to Hickman, Ky., to be at the bedside of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Petty, who are ill of influenza.

Rhode Island Reds. Full stock. Eggs \$1.00 per setting of 15, at farm. MRS. J. A. HOCKER, 9-3tp Hartford, Ky., R. 1.

Mr. J. H. B. Carson, accompanied by Mrs. Carson, returned home Friday, from a five days' business trip to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Miss Martine Taylor, of Cromwell, is at the bedside of her aunt, Mrs. Lucy Hubbard, who has been quite ill of pneumonia, but is convalescing.

AGENTS—Write Elaine today. Big money right now, selling Elaine washable spring dress materials, in your own territory. ELAINE P. O. Box 672 Cincinnati. 12-1t

Mr. J. C. Westerfield, of Route 6, Hartford, spent a few days last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Holbrook, and nieces, Misses Helen and Ruby Westerfield.

EGGS—Barred Plymouth Rock, \$5.00 per setting of 15. Lewis Creek Poultry Farm, MRS. BEN H. BENNETT, Proprietor, Beaver Dam, Ky., R. 2. 10-1tp.

Mr. John A. Johnson, who is contract foreman for Bond Bros. in Alabama, is at home, having come up to assist in nursing his children. Each of the young people has recovered or is greatly improved.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—For sale, \$1.00 each. Lewis Creek Poultry Farm, MRS. BEN H. BENNETT, Proprietor, Beaver Dam, Ky., R. 2. 10-3tp.

If anyone has found a high-top, buckled rubber overshoe, the property of Rev. T. T. Frazier and lost out of his car recently, its return to its owner would be greatly appreciated, 11-1t

Messrs. L. B. Tichenor, of near Hartford, and O. R. Tinsley, of the Washington neighborhood, went to Owensboro Thursday to visit Mr. Robert Davis, who is ill of tuberculosis.

Miss Emilie Henderson Pendleton, has gone to Bowling Green to enter the Business University. Enroute she stopped off at Central City to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Bernice Frost and Mr. Frost.

Wanted a hustling sales agent for Studebaker Cars in Ohio County. Will only take a part of your time. Pay good commission. Write R. L. VINCENT, Owensboro, Ky. Care of Planters Hotel. 12-t.

Mr. J. L. Himes, city, is able to be out again after an attack of grippe and complications.

Mr. Bert Reid, of Rockport, spent the first of the week with the families of R. H. and W. H. Gillespie.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison and daughter, Miss Lorena, of near Narrows, were among our callers, Thursday.

Mrs. J. B. Tappan has returned from Memphis, Tenn., where she had spent about ten days as the guest of Mrs. G. W. Brunton.

Mrs. Anna J. Bennett, of this city, is confined to her bed as the result of a severe attack of grippe, but is, were glad to say, improving.

Miss Lelia Glenn, who is teaching in the Central City High School, spent the week-end here with her parents, Judge and Mrs. J. S. Glenn.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bennett, of Rockport, spent the week-end with Mr. Bennett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bennett, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ranney entertained Judge George S. Wilson and Commonwealth's Attorney Glover H. Cary at six o'clock dinner Thursday evening.

Mr. John W. Myers, of the Olaton country has been appointed carrier on Route 1 from the Olaton post-office and will assume his duties on March 20th.

Get your Seeds, Fertilizer and Farm Implements from D. L. D. SANDEFUR, South Main St., Beaver Dam, Ky. 9-9t

Little Miss Julia May McDowell has recovered from an attack of measles. Her brother, Master John, is now confined to his bed with flu. The little folks are the grandchildren of and reside with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McDowell, of this city.

Mrs. S. E. Bennett, of Decatur, Ala., arrived here last Tuesday to be present at the funeral and burial of her brother, Mr. E. E. Tinsley. Mrs. Bennett will remain several days, visiting her mother, Mrs. M. E. Tinsley, and other relatives before returning home.

Judge and Mrs. W. H. Barnes have been on the sick list for the past week, the former having a recurrence of an old throat trouble and the latter a touch of pleuresy. However we are glad to report that both are improving.

Pvt. Harlan E. Tinsley, rated as expert mechanic, assigned to the U. S. Garage, Chicago, Ill., came home last Tuesday to attend the burial of his father, Mr. E. E. Tinsley. He procured a ten days' furlough and will spend the entire time with his mother and family.

A number of relatives and friends of Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Foreman, of Fordsville, gave them a birthday dinner last Friday, March 10th., that being the anniversary of Rev. Foreman's birth. An abundance of dinner and a pleasant day spent by all present is the report.

Mrs. C. E. Smith, who had been in Moberly, Mo., at the bedside of her nephew, Leonard Page, at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. W. Evans, since the 7th. of February, has returned to her home here, on account of the illness of Mr. Smith, who, however, has now recovered. Young Mr. Page is very low of tuberculosis.

Will all the members of the Hartford Charge of the Methodist church please take notice that a call is made for all Centenary pledges up to and including the third payment, to be in the hands of the local treasurer by March 26. If you are behind with your payments you will please kindly see the local Treasurer and save anyone the embarrassment of calling on you personally.

Sincerely,
T. T. FRAZIER, Pastor.

PUBLIC SALE—I will offer for sale at my farm 3 miles northwest of Hartford, Ky., on the Hartford and Livermore Road, Monday, March 20, 1922 the following described property: Three good work horses from 5 to 7 years old. 1 good mule 6 years old, 4 cows from 2 to 6 years old, 4 head of yearling cattle, 5 shoats, weight about 120 pounds each 1 sow and 9 pigs. Farming tools of all kinds; 2 cultivators, 1 wagon and other things too numerous to mention. Terms of sale—\$5.00 and under cash; all over \$5.00, 12-months note with approved security, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date. Sale begins promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. L. M. WARD.



THERE is an indefinable smartness to Taylor-made Clothes that impresses everyone. They are truly individual. Made-to-measure from pure wool fabrics of richness and beauty, they carry the mark of exclusiveness as well as the brand of custom-tailored quality.

They are faultlessly tailored whether the cost be TWENTY-FIVE or SIXTY.

Carson & Co
Hartford, Ky.

We have the B. P. Rock eggs from pen of picked hens at \$1.00 per 15; range run at 75c per 15, at farm. MRS. B. L. TAYLOR, 8-3tp R. R. No. 1, McHenry, Ky.

Highest cash price for eggs and poultry every day in the year. W. E. ELLIS & BRO. 49tl.

The Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

JOHN L. DUNLAP & CO.
STOCKS AND BONDS
LIBERTY BONDS
PRIVATE WIRE TO ALL MARKETS
5th and Main Sts. LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOGAN TESTED Buff Leghorns most beautiful of all Leghorns, as good if not better layers; also White Leghorns mated to 265 to 300 egg Ferris cockerels direct; Ringlet Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons Eggs \$1.75 per 15, prepaid, or \$1.00 at farm.

C. R. WARD, 6-9tp Hartford, Ky., R. R. No. 4.



New Buick Four Lives Up to Reputation Made By Its Predecessors

Fulfilling the promise for service-ability made by Buick Fours of other years, the Buick four-cylinder car is held with high regard by motorists everywhere.

In every respect it is reflecting the experience and knowledge gained by its designers and manufacturers in building Buick Valve-in-Head Fours and Sixes for many years.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
FLINT, MICHIGAN

When Better Automobiles are Built Buick will Build Them.

ACTON BROS.

Dealers
Hartford, Ky.

LOCAL DASHES

Mr. Clarence Forman, of Reynolds, was in this city, Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Renfrow, of Dundee, was in Hartford Wednesday.

Born to the wife of Elijah Martin, of near Olaton, recently, a boy.

Mr. John Logsdon, of South Roane, was in Hartford Thursday.

Mr. L. L. Embry, of Rosine, was in Hartford Thursday, on business.

Mr. A. W. Logan is confined to his room with an attack of lagrippe.

Mr. Oscar Petty, of Whiting, Ind., is the guest of relatives at Narrows.

Mr. J. A. Spears, of Fordsville, was in this city on business, Wednesday.

Miss Dorcas Lyons was the recent week-end guest of friends in Beaver Dam.

Mr. Alfred Duke has recovered from a several days' illness of influenza.

Rev. H. D. Burch and son, of Friedland, were in this city on business, Monday.

Mr. C. W. Morgan, of Route 3, Hartford, was in town on business Wednesday.

Mr. J. J. Midkiff, of Whitesville, was in Hartford a few days this week on business.

Born to the wife of Mr. Thurman Wossley, of Narrows, R. F. D. No. 2, Sunday, a girl.

Black Jack Asbestos Roof Cement. Any size package you need. 9-4t W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. Lorenzo Bennett, of Barrett's Ferry, made a business trip to Owensboro, Monday.

Mr. W. C. Logan made a business trip to Louisville Wednesday, returning Thursday.

Mrs. E. E. Brown, of Livermore, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. H. Foster, and Mr. Foster, of this city.

Dr. D. H. Godsey, of Narrows, was in town, on a business mission, Thursday.

Mrs. Blanton Ellis returned Wednesday, from a week's visit with friends in Graham.

Mr. Elvis West, of Louisville, was the guest of Miss Emma Miller, of Rockport, Ky., last week.

Messrs. W. C. and Jno. W. Myers, of Route 1, Olaton, were in Hartford, on business Thursday.

Mr. Jeff Barnett Postmaster at Reynolds, and daughter, Miss Maud, were in this city, Monday.

The firm of Acton Bros. received a carload of Samson tractors at the local station last Wednesday.

Mr. J. A. Caldwell, of Beaver Dam, Route 2, spent last week as the guest of relatives in Union County.

Mr. B. E. Richardson, of near town, was in Hopkins county a few days last week, on business.

Stanley and Melward Miller, who have been attending school here, are ill of measles at their home in Dundee.

Mr. Rufus Chapman, of Payson, Ill., is spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Ada Taylor, and Mr. Taylor, of Bell's Run.

INTERNATIONAL (Osborne) Disk Harrows, the harrow that gives satisfaction to man and team. See 9-4t W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Willis have returned to their home in Whiting, Ind., after a visit with relatives in and near Narrows.

Barbed Wire—American field fence, Rabbit and poultry fence low cash price at W. E. ELLIS & BROS. 9-4t

Mrs. H. M. Crider and infant son, Harry Minor, returned to their home in Louisville last Wednesday, after a visit with Mrs. Crider's mother, Mrs. Amanda Barrett and other relatives in the Barrett's Ferry neighborhood.

Vulcan Chilled Plows. Best Chilled Plows on the market. Also have a few Oliver's left. We can save you money on these. 9-4t W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

FARM EXTRACTS

INFORMATION FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATION—AGRICULTURAL PAPERS AND THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE

Lack Of Sprays Lowers Fruit Yields To Pecks

Failure of farmers to check the ravages of insect pests by spraying at the proper time of the year is one of the several main causes for the low average production of peach and apple trees in Kentucky according to experienced fruit men. The latest census reports the average production of bearing apple trees as slightly more than one and one-fourth pecks and that of bearing peach trees as a little more than one peck. San Jose scale and peach leaf curl are the particular pests demanding attention at this time of the year, according to the fruit men.

According to the latest census, Kentucky had 3,472,936 apple trees of bearing age that produced only 1,280,549 bushels of fruit while her 1,671,044 peach trees of bearing age yielded 459,681 bushels of fruit. While several other conditions, such as soil and climatic ones, contributed toward reducing the average yield of each apple tree in the State to a little more than 1.36 pecks and that of each peach tree to 1.1 pecks, destruction by insects is the particular problem that should receive attention now in remedying the situation, the fruit men say.

Apple trees should be sprayed with a dormant spray of commercial lime sulphur using one part of the material to eight or ten of water in order to control San Jose scale, according to orchardists at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Since it is important that this pest be controlled before the leaves begin to appear, it is essential that the spray be applied as soon as weather conditions permit.

Spraying peach trees with self-boiled lime sulphur composed of 15 pounds of lime, 15 pounds of sulphur and 50 gallons of water controls both the San Jose scale and peach leaf curl, according to the station men.

In order to help farmers of the State with their spraying problems this spring, the station, which is located at Lexington, is sending out spray schedules and directions for mixing sprays to those who request them.

Early April Best Time To Seed Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes, one of the main crops in Kentucky, are best seeded for plants during the first ten days in April, the most favorable date for bedding being somewhat earlier in the western than in the eastern part of the State, according to A. J. Olney, horticulturist at the College of Agriculture. The State produces about two million bushels of the crop each year.

Better plants usually are obtained by using a hot bed of some kind although many plants are grown without this aid. An eight to ten inch layer of horse manure covered with about four or five inches of soil, preferably pure sand rather than garden soil, gives good results in the bed.

Planting healthy seed, that has previously been treated, in soil that is known to be free from black rot, scurf and other sweet potato diseases as the only method of controlling these, the suggestions point out. The seed may be treated easily by placing it in a bag or basket and inserting this into a wooden tub or barrel containing a mixture of one ounce of corrosive sublimate or bichloride of mercury and seven and one-half gallons of water. At the end of five or ten minutes the potatoes should be removed and rinsed off in a tub of water after which they should be spread out to dry. The same solution can be used three times, four ounces of the corrosive sublimate being enough to treat from six to ten bushels of seed. Precautions are necessary in handling this material as it is deadly poison.

Disease free soil can be secured for the plant bed from a field that has not grown sweet potatoes for at least six years. Fields that are known to be infected with the diseases are not safe places in which to plant the crop for from four to six years.

After the roots have been treated, they may be cut in two lengthwise and placed in the bed with the cut side down in such a manner that they are not touching. In filling up the hot bed it is best to place two or three inches of soil on the manure then bed the roots and cover them with about two inches of soil.

Immediate Spray Needed To Get Peach Leaf Curl

Immediate sprayings with the standard dormant application of lime sulphur are necessary if the peach leaf curl, recognized as one of the most serious diseases of peach trees in the State, is to be controlled during the coming season,

according to orchard specialists at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. If the spray is delayed until after the buds swell, complete control of the disease cannot be obtained. In many seasons, the disease destroys almost all unsprayed fruit, not only causing it to drop but also weakening the tree, the specialists say.

Better Cream Movement Going To Many Counties

After successful starts in two counties, plans of creameries in Kentucky to buy cream on a quality basis instead of paying a flat rate for all grades are expected to be developed rapidly in other counties of the State, according to a report on the project. Creamery men in Mercer and Mason counties already are paying for cream on the basis of its quality while cream station operators in a number of other counties are being instructed in the grading of cream and notified to pay more for good quality products.

The cream grading movement is the result of an increasing demand from manufacturers for a better grade of cream. In an effort to remedy the situation in its own locality, one Louisville firm started a plan to pay eight cents more a pound for butterfat in sweet cream than is being paid for that in cream of average quality. So much low grade cream has been marketed in Kentucky that the markets are over crowded with a low score butter for which there is little demand and for which a low price is paid.

Suggestions to farmers on recommended dairy practices and the care of cream before it is marketed are being sent out by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in order to help farmers meet the demands for a better grade of cream. The producer who exercises reasonable care to see that the flanks and udders of his cows are cleaned at milking time, that all buckets, cans and containers are washed and scalded before being used, that his cream is cooled immediately after milking and kept cool, and who delivers his product at least three times a week in warm weather and twice a week during the winter months, will have little difficulty in producing a good grade of cream, the station dairymen say.

The best cream will be sweet or only slightly sour, will be smooth and clean, have a clean taste and be free from all undesirable flavors and odors. Farmers can improve their cream by studying their own conditions and remedying those that contribute toward the production of low quality products, the dairymen say.

Pruned Grape Vines Give Heavier Yield

Pruning grape vines helps to keep them within the desired bounds as well as encourage the growth of more fruit and larger bunches and berries, recommendations being made by horticulturists at the College of Agriculture point out. It is desirable to prune as soon as possible before the vines begin to bleed heavily although it is a recognized fact that bleeding does not prove particularly harmful.

While grape pruning may be considered severe, it is well to remember that no fruit is grown except on shoots coming from buds on last year's growth, the specialists say. Growers who are not following a definite system for training their vines will do well to prune them back to two buds which will mean that about three-fourths of the past season's growth will be cut away.

Any grower who is following one of the seven or eight systems of training his vines can get specific directions for his particular one by writing the Experiment Station at Lexington.

Top Dressing Helps Clover And Boosts Wheat Yields

Top dressing wheat with an application of about four tons of stable manure an acre in many cases has resulted in average increases of as much as eight bushels an acre in the yield of the crop, according to experimental results being cited by soil specialists at the College of Agriculture to show Kentucky farmers the value of the method. Top dressing quickens the growth of grain in the spring and encourages a good stand of grass or clover if these are grown in wheat.

Top dressing with straw also is recommended provided it is applied early and at the rate of not more than one ton an acre. This practice has increased wheat yields from one to two bushels an acre and improved the stand of clover. If used at this time of the year, straw should be applied only to poor land where wheat does not succeed and where it

is difficult to obtain a stand of clover.

Care should be taken in top dressing wheat to see that the manure is not applied too heavily. Coarse manure should be avoided as much as possible.

Many farmers who are troubled with gullies in which it is difficult to obtain a stand of grass are using manure as a top dressing to good advantage, the specialists say. Top dressing, which helps the growth of grass, has been found to be one of the most efficient methods of stopping gullies and washing, they say. If the supply of manure is limited, those parts of the field that are subject to washing could be top dressed most profitably, the specialists have pointed out.

Hart-Cattle Feeders Get Pointers On Tour

As a result of a recent inspection tour taken by Hart County farmers to feed lots of beef cattle men who are co-operating with the College of Agriculture extension division in demonstrating the best methods of handling and feeding cattle, many of the feeders in this section of the State discovered that they were feeding about twice the amount of cottonseed meal necessary, thereby increasing their costs of gains about 25 per cent, according to J. S. Pullen, county agent. Some of them were feeding as high as eight pounds of the meal a day to each steer when four pounds would have been sufficient.

Twelve feeders accompanied by Wayland Rhoads, beef cattle specialist from the college, made the trip to eight farms where the practical points of the various feeding methods were pointed out to them.

Wayne Farmers Replace Scrubs With Purebreds

Plans of interested farmers, livestock breeders and the extension division of the College of Agriculture to eliminate scrub breeding animals from Wayne county were given a boost here recently with the sale of 11 purebred sires to farmers of the county in an auction promoted by the Wayne County Cattle Breeding Association. The animals, which were sold at prices not exceeding \$100, will be used to grade up the herds of their owners.

Believing that such sales are a practical way in which to rid the county of inferior beef animals, local livestock breeders and interested farmers will promote another one next year, according to a report. The sale held here will be followed by others in different parts of the State, according to Wayland Rhoads, beef cattle specialist of the college.

Seasonal Tips For Gardeners

Since they mature quickest and can stand more cold weather, the small, round, olive-shaped types of radishes are best to plant early in the spring. Scarlet Globe and French Breakfast are good varieties.

White Queen onion sets usually can be put into the field about March 20. Frequent, shallow cultivation will be necessary since onions are easily choked by weeds that rob soil of the moisture which is necessary for good onions.

Parsley is one of the best plants to help make food look its best when served. A ten foot row planted during the latter part of March will furnish sufficient garnishing for the average family. Parsley seed are slow growing, requiring about ten days to two weeks in which to come through the soil. Moss Curled is said to be the best variety.

Eclipse, Crosby's Egyptian and Detroit Dark Red are good varieties of beets, the seed of which can be sown after the middle of March. Since the seed is slow maturing, it is best to mark the row by sowing a few radish seeds in it so that the soil crust can be broken to help the young plants through. The plants should be thinned when they are about two inches high to a distance of three or four inches apart.

Since all vegetables make rapid growth which requires large amounts of moisture, much of the garden's success depends upon frequent, shallow cultivation to conserve soil moisture and keep down weeds, garden specialists at the College of Agriculture say.

NEW COAL MINE

I have opened a new mine near end of Hartford and Centertown pike. Lump, 7c; nut 4c. Mine run 5c and slack 2c at mine. Good quality, prompt service and accurate scales. Give me a trial. Will deliver coal anywhere in Hartford for 4c per bushel and anywhere in Hayti for 5c per bu., plus price of coal.

A. C. JOHNSON.

McHenry, Route 1.

To reach me over phone call John Roeder Home Phone.

Taste is a matter of tobacco quality

We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.

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The Hartford Herald

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The Hartford Herald
Hartford, Kentucky

METHODISTS PLAN FOR WORLD SUNDAY

To Make Effort On March 26th to Collect Centenary Pledges

Another significant step in the progress of Southern Methodism is the appointment of a day to be known as "World Sunday" throughout its entire connection. This decision was reached at the church-wide conference on world program and missionary advance recently held in Memphis, Tenn., and came as a climax to what is said to be the most notable meeting to Methodists ever assembled.

"World Sunday," as adopted by the 400 and more Methodist leaders in Memphis, proposes to secure for the church as brilliant a record in the matter of payment of pledges as it has already attained in subscribing to the centenary movement which has claimed the attention of that denomination for the past three years and through which something like \$50,000,000 was subscribed for missions and other causes of the church.

In a review of the work of the church through centenary channels it was shown that 60 per cent of the entire amount pledged is now due, whereas, only 40 per cent has been paid, and that unless church members in arrears come up with their payments before the meeting of the general conference in May, the church will be hindered in carrying on the enlarged program as planned

under the centenary movement.

In order that at least \$4,000,000 of unpaid centenary pledges be secured within the next three months, plans have been made to call back into action all of the forces of the church in an effort to bring the payment of pledges up to date.

Sunday, March 26, has been designated as "World Sunday," when from every church and charge in the entire connection, payment of overdue centenary pledges will be the theme. During the week that follows, local out of the bounds of that denomination organized and all subscribers who are in arrears will be personally interviewed and urged to bring their payments up to date.

The idea of a "World Sunday" for Southern Methodists, when throughout the bounds of the denomination a simultaneous effort will be made for collection of centenary dues, originated with Dr. Charles C. Sealeman, pastor of the First Methodist church, Dallas, Texas. Dr. Sealeman has already demonstrated the practicability and efficiency of this plan, using Easter Sunday of last year as "World Sunday" for the church of which he is the pastor, with the result that the missionary offering for that Sunday amounted to between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

"The real result of the movement," said Dr. Sealeman, "could not be estimated in cash. Many who had been backward in their payments were reminded of the claim and came forward in a few

weeks with their money, while the zeal of the church for missions was quickened by the campaign."

MURDERER HANGED AFTER HUNGER STRIKE OF 46 DAYS

Chicago, March 3.—In the same state of apparent coma in which he lay during a hunger strike of forty-six days, Harvey W. Churchill, who killed two automobile salesmen to obtain possession of an automobile, was hanged today after being carried to the gallows in a chair in which he was seated when the trap was sprung.

BERRY URGES REDUCTION IN OFFICERS AND SALARIES

Shelbyville, Ky., March 3.—Elimination of useless offices and reduction of exorbitant salaries to officeholders were urged as a means of lessening the tax burden by H. S. Berry, of Owensboro, in an address at the first annual banquet of the Shelby County Farm Bureau here tonight.

YELLOW MASKED BANDIT GETS \$9,000 PAYROLL

New York, March 3.—A bandit wearing a yellow mask today shot and wounded Benjamin E. Primm, assistant treasurer of the Tiffin Products Corporation, in Long Island City, and escaped with a payroll of \$9,000.

Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year.



SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—With his grandfather, small Ramsey Milholland is watching the "Decorated Day Parade" in the home town. The old gentleman, a veteran of the Civil War, endeavors to impress the youngster with the significance of the great conflict, and many years afterward the boy was to remember his words with startling vividness.

CHAPTER II.—In the schoolroom, a few years afterward, Ramsey was not distinguished for remarkable ability, though his two pronounced dislikes were arithmetic and "Recitations." In sharp contrast to Ramsey's backwardness is the precocity of little Dora Yocum, a young lady whom in his bitterness he denominated "Teacher's Pet."

CHAPTER III.—In high school, where he and Dora are classmates, Ramsey continues to feel that the girl delights to manifest her superiority, and the vindictiveness he generates becomes alarming, culminating in the resolution that some day he would "show" her.

CHAPTER IV.—At a class picnic Ramsey, to his intense surprise, appears to attract the favorable attention of Miss Milla Rust, a young lady of about his own age and the acknowledged belle of the class. Milla has the misfortune to fall into a creek while talking with Ramsey, and that youth promptly plunges to the rescue. The water is only some three feet deep, but Milla's gratitude for his heroic act is embarrassing. He is in fact taken captive by the fair one, to his great consternation.

CHAPTER V.

The next morning Ramsey came into his father's room while Mr. Milholland was shaving, an hour before church time, and it became apparent that the son had something on his mind, though for a while he said nothing.

"Did you want anything, Ramsey?" "Well—"

"Didn't want to borrow my razors?" "No, sir."

Mr. Milholland chuckled. "I hardly supposed so seriously! Shaving is a great nuisance and the longer you keep



"And When You Do, You Let My Razors Alone, Young Feller!"

away from it the better. And when you do, you let my razors alone, young feller!"

"Yes, sir." (Mr. Milholland's razors were safe. Ramsey had already achieved one of his own, but he practiced the art in secret.)

"What is it you really want, Ramsey?"

"I guess I don't want anything."

"Money?"

"No, sir. You say me some Friday."

Mr. Milholland turned from his mirror and looked over the edge of a towel at his son. In the boy's eyes there was such a dumb agony of interrogation that the father was a little startled.

"Why, what is it, Ramsey? Have you—?" He paused, frowning and wondering. "You haven't been getting into some mess you want to tell me about, have you?"

"No, sir."

His tone was meek, but a mute distress lurked within it, bringing to the father's mind disturbing suspicions, and foreshadowings of indignation and of pity. "See here, Ramsey," he said, "if there's anything you want to ask me, or to tell me, you'd better out with it and get it over. Now, what is it?"

"Well—it isn't anything."

"Are you sure?"

Ramsey's eyes fell before the severe and piercing gaze of his father. "Yes, sir."

Mr. Milholland shook his head doubtfully; then, as his son walked slowly out of the room, he turned to complete his toilet in a somewhat uneasy frame of mind. Ramsey had undoubtedly wanted to say something to him and the boy's expression had shown that the matter in question was serious, distressing, and, it might be, critical.

In fact it was—to Ramsey. Having begun within only the last few hours to regard haberdashery as of vital im-

portance, and believing his father to be possessed of the experience and authority lacking in himself, Ramsey had come to get him to settle a question which had been upsetting him badly. In his own room, since breakfast. What he wanted to know was: Whether it was right to wear an extra handkerchief showing out of the coat breast-pocket or not, and, if it was right—ought the handkerchief to have a colored border or to be plain white? But he had never before brought any such perplexities to his father, and found himself too diffident to set them forth.

However, when he left the house a few minutes later, he boldly showed an inch of purple border above the pocket; then, as he saw himself about to encounter several old lady pedestrians, he blushed and thrust the handkerchief down into deep concealment. Having gone a block farther, he pulled it up again; and so continued to operate this badge of fashion, or unfashion throughout the morning; and suffered a great deal thereby.

Meantime, his father, rather relieved that Ramsey had not told his secret, whatever it was, dismissed the episode from his mind and joined Mrs. Milholland at the front door, ready for church.

"Where's Ramsey?" he asked.

"He's gone ahead," she answered buttoning her gloves as they went along. "I heard the door quite a little while ago. Perhaps he went over to walk down with Charlotte and Vance. Did you notice how neat he looks this morning?"

"Why, no, I didn't; not particularly. Does he?"

"I never saw anything like it before," said Mrs. Milholland. "He only has three neckties, but I saw him several times in each of them. He must have kept changing and changing. I wonder—"

"I'm glad he's begun to take a little care of his appearance at last. I'll have to take a look at him and give him a word of praise. I suppose he'll be in the pew when we get there."

But Ramsey wasn't in the pew; and Charlotte, his sister, and her husband, who were there, said they hadn't seen anything of him. It was not until the members of his family were on their way home after the services that they caught a glimpse of him.

They were passing a church a little distance from their own; here the congregation was just emerging to the open, and among the sedate throng descending the broad stone steps appeared an accompanied Ramsey—and a red, red Ramsey he was when he beheld his father and mother and sister and brother-in-law staring up at him from the pavement below. They were kind enough not to come to an absolute halt, but passed slowly on, so that he was just able to avoid parading up the street in front of them.

In hoarse whispers, Mrs. Milholland chided her husband for an exclamation he had uttered. "John! On Sunday! You ought to be ashamed."

"I couldn't help it," he exclaimed. "Who on earth is his clinging vine? Why, she's got lavender tops on her shoes and—"

"Don't look round!" she warned him sharply. "Don't—"

"Well, what's he doing at a Baptist church? What's he fidgeting at his handkerchief about? Why can't he walk like people? Does he think it's obligatory to walk home from church anchored arm-in-arm like Swedes on a Sunday Out? Who is this cowed fat girl that's got him, anyhow?"

"Hush! Don't look round again, John."

"Never fear!" said her husband, having disobeyed. "They've turned off; they're crossing over to Bullard street. Who is it?"

"I think her name's Rust," Mrs. Milholland informed him. "I don't know what her father does. She's one of the girls in his class at school. It would be pleasant if he'd taken a fancy to someone whose family belongs to our own circle."

"Taken a fancy!" he echoed, hooting. "Why, he's terrible! He looked like a red-gilled goldfish that's flopped itself out of the bowl. Why, he—"

"I say I wish if he felt that he had to take girls anywhere," said Mrs. Milholland, with the primest air of speaking to the point—"if this sort of thing must begin, I wish he might have selected some nice girl among the daughters of our own friends, like Dora Yocum, for instance."

Upon the spot she began to undergo the mortifications of a mother who has expected her son, just out of infancy, to look about him with the eye of a critical matron of forty-five. Moreover, she was indiscreet enough to express her views to Ramsey, a week later, producing thus a scene of useless great fury and no little sound.

"I do think it's in very poor taste

to see so much of any one girl, Ramsey," she said, and, not heeding his protest that he only walked home from school with Milla, "about every other day," and that it didn't seem any crime to him to go to church with her a couple of times, Mrs. Milholland went on: "But if you think you really must be dangling around somebody quite this much—though what in the world you find to talk about with this funny little Milla Rust your poor father says he really cannot see—and of course it seems very queer to us now when your mind ought to be entirely on your studies, and especially with such an absurd looking little thing—"

"No, you must listen, Ramsey, and let me speak now. What I meant was that we shouldn't be quite so much distressed by your being seen with a girl who dressed in better taste and seemed to have some notion of refinement, though of course it's only natural she wouldn't, with a father who is just a sort of ward politician, I understand, and a mother we do not know, and of course shouldn't care to. But, oh, Ramsey! If you had to make yourself so conspicuous why couldn't you be a little bit more fastidious? Your father wouldn't have minded nearly so much if it had been a self-respecting, intellectual girl. We both say that if you must be so ridiculous at your age as to persist in seeing more of one girl than another, why, oh, why, don't you go and see some really nice girl like Dora Yocum."

Ramsey was already dangerously distended, as an effect of the earlier part of her discourse, and the word "fastidious" almost exploded him; but upon this climax, "Dora Yocum," he blew up with a shattering report and, leaving fragments of incoherence ricocheting behind him, fled shuddering from the house.

For the rest of the school term he walked home with Milla every afternoon and on Sundays appeared to have become a resolute Baptist. It was supposed (by the interested members of the high-school class) that Ramsey and Milla were "engaged." Ramsey sometimes rather supposed they were himself, and the dim idea gave him a sensation partly pleasant, but mostly apprehensive; he was afraid.

He was afraid that the day was coming when he ought to kiss her.

(Continued next week)

OHIO COUNTIANS AT WESTERN NORMAL

The Ohio County students at Western Normal organized the Ohio County Club, electing Mr. James A. Barnes Chairman and Miss Carrie Southard Secretary. With the exception of Warren County Ohio County has the largest representation in the school. Beaver Dam has the largest representation in the county of eleven students, and Hartford comes second with a representation of eight.

The Ohio County students are: Messrs. James and Carl Barnes, R. P. Brown, Freeman Chinn, D. D. Moseley, R. E. Price, Green, Emmett Taylor, Charles Rhoads, St. Clair, M. J. Kelley, Bev McConnell, Everett Bratcher, Goebel Shultz, Park, Hugh Price, Taylor Skinner, Day, Maden, Beck, Pierce, McDaniel, Elvis Funk, Dewey and Litter Barnes and Berry, Misses Imogene Plummer, Ruth Foreman, Ree Igleheart, Ruth Godsey, Novia Ross, Norma Ross, Pansy Wilson, Ernestine Ralph, Kathleen Tichenor, Ruth Mercer, Fanny Paris, Sallye Shultz, Carrie Park, Alenne Leach, Ora Mae Gentry, Carrie Southard, Bessie Graham, Loyce Hudson, Mabel Russell, Ethel Everly, Amy Woods, Daniel, St. Clair, Iva Kelley, Renfrow, Lindley, Henry, Irene O'Burdette, Wallace and Dell, Mary Frances Skinner, Alma Wedding. Mr. and Mrs. George Hunter and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson, Jr.

ALLEN LEACH.

MICKIE SAYS



CAPITOL CULLINGS

Washington, March 11.—To aid the average citizen to a correct understanding of President Harding's plan for a ship subsidy, or bonus, under which it is proposed practically to give away our entire fleet of merchant vessels with an added annual cash bonus, the following summary of the main facts is given:

The merchant fleet owned by the government numbers 1,448 steel vessels and 276 wood and concrete vessels.

As to the character of these vessels, James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address May, 1921, said:

"The steel ships were well constructed, and with few exceptions compare favorably with the work of the best builders. Our steel ships are fine samples of the skill of American mechanics."

These vessels have received the 100 A-1 classification from Lody's register of shipping, which means that they are up to the full standard of ships built in British yards.

These ships were offered for sale on February 21, and bids are to close on March 14. As to the advisability of selling the ships at this time, there is the testimony of Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board last July, who said:

"You cannot give a ship away today. I mean that literally, if a man must pay the cost of operation."

In the same hearing J. B. Small, one of Chairman Lasker's experts, said: "There is no possibility of selling boats today at any price."

Chairman Madden of the House Appropriations Committee declared last August "there is no chance to sell the ship now."

A newspaper publication based on an announcement of the president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, says the government expects to net \$200,000,000, or an average of \$20 a ton, from the sales, which is less than one-tenth of their cost and one-third, or one-fourth of their value in normal times.

The contracts for purchase payments are to run fifteen years.

A direct cash subsidy of \$30,000,000 annually is proposed under President Harding's plan, which in fifteen years would amount to \$450,000,000, or \$250,000,000 more than the proposed contract price of the vessels. The bonus would be paid twice as rapidly as the purchase payments accrued, so that the purchasers would really be paying nothing, and at the same time receiving a bonus for operating the ships.

There is also a tonnage tax bonus of \$2,000,000 annually, a proposed reduction of income taxes on shipping corporations equal to 5 per cent the value of goods shipped under the American flag.

There is also proposed a provision for the establishment of \$125,000,000 loan fund from which shipbuilders can borrow at 2 per cent or less than half the rate of interest the government is compelled to pay when it becomes a borrower.

This plan is said to have the enthusiastic approval of Mr. Lasker, the well-known advertising agent, who is chairman of the Shipping Board.

Commenting upon the Harding-Lasker proposal for disposing of our merchant ships, Representative Ewin L. Davis (Dem., Tenn.), a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, says:

"Well, I suppose you could sell almost anything under similar conditions."

Who will and who can bid for these ships?

Let Representative Hardy (Dem., Texas), ranking minority member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, answers:

"The little man cannot. Only the big corporations that have their well understood gentleman's agreement can bid. There has been a tendency to beat down the price of those ships almost from the day we first owned them. If a trustee made a sale and you would show these conditions to the court, the court would set aside the sale. It is being done as if the government is a pauper and has to save something from the wreck and ruin."

Republicans Deadlocked on Soldiers' Bonus

On the same afternoon that President Harding was proposing a bonus for the private shipping interests who may purchase the vessels of our merchant marine at marked-down prices at the Harding Administration's First Anniversary Sale, conducted by Chairman Lasker, the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were in a deadlock over a method of raising money to pay the Soldier Bonus which the Republicans promised in the last campaign. Inasmuch as President Harding had prevented the passage of the bonus bill in the Senate, after it had passed the House, it seemed to be up to him to suggest the means of raising the revenue. This situation the President promptly and boldly met by suggesting a sales tax—a spe-

cies of legislation about as popular as influenza.

The President being one of the shrewdest politicians that ever came out of Marion, Ohio, naturally would feel that he had performed his part when he passed that sales tax buck to the Republican Congress, but for the second time the fiscal proposals personally made by the President have been almost instantly rejected by his own party Congress, which let it be known emphatically that it was overwhelmingly against the sales tax. The other personal repudiation of President Harding was when he pleaded in a letter for a 32 per cent maximum surtax, and Congress at once passed a bill providing for 50 per cent.

The Soldiers' Bonus is peculiarly a Republican party problem. The Democratic programme of reconstruction legislation provided for a settlement of the bonus matter without making it a political question, but the Republicans defeated this programme and dragged the subject into politics. And now that they have got it into politics they don't know any more what to do about it than they know what to do about the tariff or the ship subsidy, or the carrying-on of the "agricultural bloc."

Ambassador Harvey and the 18th Amendment

It seems impossible for Ambassador Harvey to make a speech of late without arousing suspicion that he is violating the principle of the Eighteenth Amendment. His recent London speech at the dinner of the Pilgrims' Society drew from Senator Reed (Dem., Mo.), a withdrawal of a speech made by the Senator defending the appointment of Harvey, with a plea for forgiveness. There were paragraphs in the Harvey speech which the Missouri Senator could not interpret except in conjunction with some verses quoted from the London Morning Post beginning:

"Sing a song of six-pence
A bottle full of rye,
Four and twenty Yankees
Sitting parched and dry,
When the rye was opened
The Yanks began to sing,
We won't go home to the U. S. A.,
God Save the King."

Senator Pat Harrison in a speech full of delightful irony and humor thought he saw significance in Ambassador Harvey's description of Senator Underwood, the Democratic leader, as "a happy blend of the fine spirit of the old South and the high spirit of the new." The Senator thought the Ambassador, using the word "blend," was inadvertently or from force of expression, thinking of "blending the high spirits of the Old South with the fine spirits of the new."

When Senator Harrison suggested that Ambassador Harvey be enjoined from talking, and to be told if he knows state secrets to keep them to himself, Senator Norris (Rep., Neb.), made this pertinent interjection:

"I want to remind the Senator that that will not stop Harvey from talking. You cannot send word from a country where the Eighteenth Amendment is in force to a country that does not have any prohibitive law, and stop Harvey from talking."

Many patriotic societies, including American Legion posts and organizations of various kinds as well as patriotic individual citizens have demanded George Harvey's recall as ambassador at the court of St. James, but so far the demands have been futile. In the light of Ambassador Harvey's most recent speech and the comments thereon it would seem that the only hope of success for Ambassador Harvey's recall is to refer the whole matter to the Anti-Saloon League.

A Typical Republican Falsehood Refuted

Despite the misrepresentation of Republican reactionary leaders and press in the last national campaign, both with respect to the issues and the candidates, and particularly the falsehoods directed at President Wilson, many of which have been thoroughly exposed and their falsity now understood by the public, some members of the Republican reactionary press keep right on with the campaign of falsehood, and especially those malignant falsehood directed at President Wilson.

Occasionally these shamless exhibitions of mendacity are of such importance that the prominent victims of them must expose them in order to prevent serious injury to the public interests.

One of the instances of this kind recently came up for comment on the floor of the United States Senate where the mendacious publication was exposed and refuted in the following statements by Senator Glass (Dem., Va.), and Senator Robinson (Dem., Ark.):

Mr. GLASS: Mr. President, being a newspaper publisher myself, I very rarely take notice of the mistakes which are ordinarily and inevitably made with respect to public matters, because I readily understand how easy it is to make mistakes in the rush and hurry of a daily paper's

routine; but there appeared yesterday in the Washington Herald a statement to this effect:

Senators Glass and Robinson, Democrats, are considering the advisability of attempting to organize Democratic opposition and hold the 29 in line. Glass has recently had a talk with Woodrow Wilson and is said to have brought back word that the former President remained firm in his decision not to fight the treaty openly. Wilson opposed it, however, Glass was reported by Democrats to have told them.

Mr. President, that is the purest invention that ever appeared in a public print. I have seen former President Wilson but for a moment in perhaps three months. I called at his home on his birthday to offer my congratulations. He has never opened his lips to me on the subject of any one of these treaties, nor have I sought in any way, directly or indirectly, to ascertain his view of any one of them. I do not know what his view is, and he does not know what my view is. I imagine that he does not greatly care what my view is, if I may be said to know myself what is my view. I have wanted to hear the discussion and to take my position in accordance with my best judgment. It is shameful for a newspaper deliberately to print a falsehood of that nature upon so important a question as to which the Senate is now addressing itself.

Mr. Robinson: Mr. President, I had heard of the press report which has just been quoted by the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Glass), and characterized by him as without any foundation whatever, but I had not seen it. Inasmuch as my name is coupled with that of the Senator from Virginia in an alleged undertaking on the part of the Senator from Virginia and myself to organize political opposition in the Senate to the four-power treaty, I deem it appropriate to say that no such proposal has ever been discussed between us, and that there is no foundation whatever for the statement, so far as my knowledge or information goes.

Page The Sinker of the Lusitania

The Shipping Board is paying \$9,000 per year to one Matthew B. Clausen as advertising manager. This is the same man who had charge of the advertising propaganda for Germany after the war began in Europe, the friend of Captain Boy-ed, Dr. Albert and Von Bernstorff. Great pity the man who sunk the Lusitania can't be found—The President might find a fat job for him.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of E. C. Jackson, deceased, will present said claims to me properly proven on or before May 1, 1922.

W. L. JACKSON, Administrator, 9-2tp Central City, Ky.

HEAD OF SALVATION ARMY IS STRUCK BY INFLUENZA

Long Beach, Calif., March 3.—Evangeline Booth, national commander of the Salvation Army, was taken ill of influenza and is confined to her bed here today.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past twenty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

WANTED—Men or Women to take orders among friends and neighbors for the genuine guaranteed hosiery, full line for men women and children. Eliminates darning. We pay 75c an hour spare time, or \$36.00 a week for full time. Experience unnecessary. Write International Stocking Mills, Norristown, Pa. 19-10t.

Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the Year

EYES EXAMINED FREE!

I make double vision glasses while you wait. Come to me and investigate my wonderful spectacle work. I guarantee satisfaction.

FRANK PARSON, 210 N. THIRD ST., OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

for that COUGH! KEMP'S BALSAM

Pleasant to take Children like it

THE SERVICE

By JULIA A. ROBINSON

1922, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.
The short December day was drawing to a close. A pink glow shone in the western sky. From the distant steeple, chimes rang out through the frosty air, calling to the midweek service of prayer. The shops down town, brilliantly lighted and filled with a gorgeous display of Christmas gifts, were thronged with buyers, hurrying, bustling, jostling against one another in their eagerness to find the best bargains and the latest novelties. Still the bells pealed forth and the busy shoppers did not hear.

The minister entered the chancel and bowed his head in prayer, then glanced about the church. His heart sank—a few women scattered here and there, a lone man in the corner. On a seat in front a child, with dirty hands and torn dress, sat curled up. He wondered vaguely for a moment how she had happened to stray in, then she passed out of his mind as he cast a troubled thought on the empty pews.

The organ played more softly and stopped. The minister rose and began the responsive readings, but the responses were scarcely audible. Then he offered prayer and read the Scripture lesson. Again the organ played, sending out rich peals of music, rolling away among the rafters, then slowly falling away into silence. The minister rose to speak the message of comfort he had prepared, but his heart was faint and sad. The words came slowly. Would that there were more present to hear the message he had to bring. It was the Christmas thought of love and hope. In a few simple words he told of the peace and joy that comes from the Christ Child, then warming into earnestness with his theme, he told of salvation and of the home above where the Heavenly Child, the King, was waiting to welcome the redeemed. He paused and the organ played again, swelling and dying away as the few who had listened passed out into the gathering darkness.

"It is no use to keep up the service longer," said the young minister that evening to one of his helpers. "We have tried; the people do not come; they do not want it. We might as well give it up."

It was two days later. The minister sat in his study writing; he must have a strong sermon for the next Sabbath, there would be many present; the church was always full on Sunday.

There came a knock at the door. He was surprised, for it was distinctly understood that he was not to be called while writing his sermon.

"I'm sorry to disturb you," said his wife, pushing the door open, "but really I couldn't help it, the case seemed so urgent."

"You know I can't stop for anything now, May," he returned. "I was about to develop a thought and must not be interrupted."

"But, Carl," insisted his wife, "it is a case of life and death. I should not have disturbed you otherwise."

"What is it?" he asked.

"It is a child—there was an accident. She was run down by an auto and they took her to the hospital. They say she cannot last long, she may die any moment. She says she can't die till she has seen you—the minister who preached at the church on Tuesday, she said, and she will not be put off. Do go, Carl."

"Why, it must be the little girl who sat on the front seat—I had forgotten—she was in rags, but kept her great eyes on me all through the service. I'll go, May."

He accompanied the messenger to the hospital. His face was troubled as he approached the cot where the little sufferer lay dying. He bent over her and took her hand.

"My child," he whispered, "do you hear me—I have come."

She opened her eyes, looked up into his face and tried to smile.

"Oh," she gasped, "tell me more about Him—the Christ child—will He take me there? I asked Him that day—when you told about—It in the church—it seemed to me He said yes—and when the organ played 'twas like the angels singing. I never knew before—about the child. Will He take me—sure—for I'm going . . ."

Tenderly the minister told the story again, holding the frail hand in his. The big, blue eyes of the child were fixed on his face and into them there came a light that was not of this earth.

"I'm so happy!" came the faint cry from her lips, "and I never should've known—if I hadn't seen the lights—in the church—and heard the bells—I was cold—I wanted to get warm and hear the music—I'll tell Him about you—when I see Him—up there—"

The voice ceased.

"And I thought it didn't pay—that vesper service—because there were so few," said the minister to one of his elders, the tears streaming down his cheeks. "That little child was worth it all many, many times over. We'll keep the church open for the vesper service."

Just Said to Be.

Absent-mindedness is said to be much more prevalent among men than women, but the true explanation of this may be that a woman might go down the street with her hat on hind side before and no one would ever know the difference.—Ohio State Journal.

The New Spring Apparel

This store has transplanted Spring into terms of merchandise. The new displays here have about them the magic new charm of the Spring Season. The smart glint of color that enlivens Millinery, the trig Suits, with their new-hued tweeds, the new capes so jaunty—the Rugs and Draperies which impart their quota of rejuvenation—this is just a hint of the attraction which is here in such a large measure.

S. W. ANDERSON CO.

Incorporated

OWENSBORO, Where Courtesy Reigns. KENTUCKY

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MAXWELL

March 13.—Rev. E. S. Moore filled his appointment at New Bethel M. E. church Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Clem Nance was called to Philpot, Ky., to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Henry Mills, who is very ill of flu.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the entertainment given at the Woodmen Hall, at Hefflin, Saturday night.

Misses Lena and Grace Neel, of Buford, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Harold Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Hymes and Miss Ethel Nance were in Livermore, shopping, Saturday.

Miss Mary Yeiser, who has been very ill of flu is much improved.

Mr. Freeman Sparks is ill.

PRENTISS

We are all glad that the glorious sun has come out and driven the sleet from old mother earth.

Some farmers of this vicinity are busy preparing for another crop.

Mr. Harlan Stevens has recently built a new barn. He also attended the sale at Rochester Saturday.

Mr. Loyd Hocker, of this vicinity, who has been ill, is thought to be improving.

Mr. Joe Burgess is sick with what they call "the old folks pneumonia."

Mr. Waheondah Burton, of Rander, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Southard, of this place.

GOSHEN

Miss Dora Hudson was on the sick list last week.

Mr. Charlie King is able to out-

again after being confined to his room with illness.

Mr. Will Rhoads delivered hogs at Hartford, Wednesday.

Mr. Rufus Carter's family all have the flu.

Mr. Escar Richardson made a business trip to Hefflin, Saturday.

ADABURG

March 11.—The flu is raging in this community.

Mr. Walden Owen is ill of appendicitis at the Owensboro City Hospital.

Mr. Massie Greer, who has been attending school at Whitesville, is confined at home on account of an attack of flu.

Master Aubrey Logan Hendrix died at his home Wednesday morning as the result of an attack of flu and pneumonia. His remains were laid to rest in Sugar Grove burying ground Thursday. The people of this community extend their sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mr. Evan Owen made a business trip to Owensboro Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Patton, of this place, spent Wednesday with their daughter, Mrs. Ina McKinley, of Bell's Run.

Miss Katye Lee Patton attended the funeral of Aubrey Logan Hendrix at Sugar Grove Thursday.

Mr. John Raymond spent Monday night with his daughter, Mrs. Evan Owen.

Miss Verna Lee Patton, of Clear Run, has returned home after an extended visit with relatives at this place.

Mrs. Olive Helm has been in Owensboro at the bedside of her brother for the past few days.

Prayer meeting and singing have closed at this place until the flu subsides.

Mrs. Evan Owen, who has been ill of flu, is much improved.

WASHINGTON

There was no preaching at the church here last Sunday on account of the preacher being ill.

Mr. Cecil Bristow, of this neighborhood, is visiting friends and relatives in Daviess county.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Newcomb, of Taffy neighborhood, were the guests of Mr. Newcomb's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newcomb, of this place, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Lovet Bratcher, of McHenry, who has been visiting relatives here, spent last Wednesday with Mrs. L. L. Newcomb.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks, who has been living in Hartford for some time, moved back to their farm in this vicinity Monday.

Miss Edyth Hicks, of Beaver Dam, spent Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Bennett.

Mrs. Delia Bratcher and children

were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Newcomb, of this place, Sunday.

SWEET CLOVER AND HONEY

Why sow red clover, when you can buy sweet clover for 1/4 the price, which is better. Special scarified seed direct from grower. Prices and circulars free. Also prices on pure honey.

JOHN A. SHEEHAN,
10-6tp R. D. No. 4, Falmouth, Ky.

Worthmore Overalls

UNION MADE

"Best Made Overall In The World"



Big, Full Cut, Roomy.
and Comfortable

They'll last longer, wear better
and the strong Triple Stitched
Seams are GUARANTEED
NEVER TO RIP

That's why they're
Worthmore

Made by J. Zinsmeister & Sons, Louisville, Ky.